

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

A. C. HENNER, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1863.

**Correction.**  
In the first sentence of the leader in yesterday's Union, the types made us say: "There is nothing more ruinous than to confound the anti-slavery influence and operations of the war with what is popularly called Abolitionism." It should have read: "Nothing more ruinous."

**Siege of Fort Hudson.**  
Read a very interesting account of the first day's fighting, by the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald. If any one is skeptical as to the utility of negro soldiers, let him read this testimony of a newspaper which has always heaped ridicule and insult upon black soldiers.

**Regular Service.**  
A soldier who desires to enlist in the Regular Army inquires of us whether there is a recruiting officer in this city for the purpose of receiving such recruits. Will some one give the information?

We are beginning to be a firm believer in the adage that "all is for the best," or, that "whatever is, is right." Two years ago we ventured the folly which disbanded our volunteer cavalry, but we said nothing. Time soon showed us that this was a cavalry war to a remarkable degree. While the government with its vast bodies of troops lay weather-bound and helpless, the rebel cavalry rode all around our armies, destroying our railroads, wagon trains and supplies. The Wheeler, Jacksons, and Forrests, seemed to control the fortunes of the war. But Uncle Sam has just begun to put forth his cavalry strength, and Grierson, Stoneman, Pleasanton, and Stanley, are sweeping rebeldom in all directions. The raid of Stoneman in Virginia, and that of Grierson through Mississippi, have, doubtless, done more damage than Forrest and Morgan have done during the war. They have been terrible blows at the very heart of treason. And we are just commencing to bring out this magnificent and formidable resource of horsemen into the field. We have skilful marksmen, and fine horsemen, horses for them to ride, almost without number; so many indeed that a force equal to the whole rebel cavalry might be deducted from the National cavalry, and one would scarcely observe any diminution. We can launch them into rebellion by hundreds of thousands. Federal horsemen will soon traverse every highway in the South. The North, that great hive of population, has hardly begun to send out its swarms of men, who will pour forth until they overrun the South in numbers greater than the leaves of the forest, the sands of the sea shore, and all the stars that glitter in the sky. The Federal Government has got not only the loyal States, but England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, France, and other nations to draw upon for recruits, to say nothing of our "American citizens of African descent." We will want them on horses, wild bulls, elephants and rhinoceroses, and, thus provided, we can make Richmond "our wash-pot," and defy the devil himself. Our cavalry have sprung forth just at the time when we needed them. The rebels have worn out all their railroad iron, and now when our horsemen destroy a rail, they cannot replace it. Where would Grant be to-day, had it not been for the superb planning and glorious execution of his cavalry in tearing to atoms the track and bridges on three Mississippi railroads? These tracks cannot be rebuilt, and the damage done by their destruction is absolutely incalculable.

We noticed a splendid regiment of Iowa cavalry riding through the streets yesterday, and trust that they may win trophies and laurels in many a brilliant raid against the enemy.

Two brigades of the former command of Van Dorn have just been transferred from Tennessee to Mississippi. They are those of Jackson and Whitfield. On the 25th of May they crossed the Tennessee river at Decatur, and are now at Columbus, Mississippi.

The Seventh Kentucky cavalry, now in Gen. Rosecrans' department, is to be immediately consolidated, according to orders from the War Department, and supernumerary officers mustered out.

The telegraphic dispatch published some days ago, giving an account of the hanging of an negro regiment by the rebels, under Marmaduke at Helena, turns out to be a hoax, as we pronounced at the time.

The Cherokee Indian delegation, of which John Ross is Chief, has had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the purpose of establishing a General Indian Council, to be held at such time and place as the Indian Chief may designate, and having for its object to dispose all officers of the Cherokee Nation who are not loyal to the Government, and the formation of a more perfect treaty, and for the abolition of slavery within the Cherokee Nation.

The Philadelphia Press says it does not know where the rebel seat of Government in Tennessee is. Nobody does. It "lies about loose." King Isham, like the old lady in the crowded meeting house, has "got a seat, but no place to put it in."

## The Negro Worshippers.

We said some weeks ago that the copperhead-unconditional-pro-slavery men were the real negro worshippers. They would drive white laborers out of the country by introducing an army of slaves. They would ruin all other classes to protect and enrich the slaveholder. All those slaveholders are superstitious, and exorcism on the body of slave society, and the slaveholder is the only "legitimate citizen." While the army destroys cattle, hogs, grain, meat, fences, forests, and even houses, these negro worshippers have nothing to say; but so soon as it seizes a slave, who is ploughing in the field, for the benefit of the Confederate army, they raise a yell of indignation and wrath. They are willing that white men shall be marched into the battle field, to face the rebels, and have no sympathy to express for the white soldier, but they grow indignant at the suggestion that the negroes should be suffered to fight against the armies of Jeff. Davis; and we find that although they have no feeling of compassion for the white soldier, they are wonderfully tender towards the black man. A remarkable illustration of this feeling was given, the other day, by Governor Seymour, of New York. The Troy (N. Y.) Times says that "a committee of colored men from that city waited upon Gov. Seymour last week, and asked him whether he would favor the organization of regiments of black men. He replied that he should not, saying that he had too much sympathy for the blacks to do so, as the position they must occupy would be one of extreme danger, and would lead to dreadful and unnecessary sacrifice of life."

Compassionate and considerate Governor! The lives of our white soldiers are risked and exposed daily. They are marched up in front of flaming batteries to almost certain death. They are ordered to attack the powerful fortifications of Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, although the lives of thousands must inevitably pay the forfeit. They are exposed to all the perils of the march, the camp and hospital. They are even dispatched on secret expeditions as spies, although their arrest must inevitably be followed by death on the gallows. All these dangers must be encountered, and all these hazards be run by the white soldier, the free-born American citizen, but the heart of Gov. Seymour is too compassionate to expose the poor negro to such dreadful risks. The Louisville Democrat says:

Governor Seymour, of New York, is certainly placing himself nearly in the van of the conservative movement. His course on the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act and arbitrary arrests, is already sufficiently familiar with the public, but he has not stopped at this.

A number of "colored men" applied to him as a committee, to ask his assistance in the organization of a black regiment. The Governor very perceptibly declined, and is now being very handsomely berated by the Black Republicans for it.

The chief cause of quarrel is that, among other things, he said that they could not receive the protection of the Government, and the South of course aroused indignation. It is, however, a truth, if a regiment of blacks are seized and handed over to the State authorities, we are scarcely willing to see a regiment of whites punished in like manner, by retaliation and counter-retaliation. Thus the negro soldier has not the same protection that is extended to the whites, and this the Black Republican papers know, although they studiously strive to conceal it.

The Governor appears to feel the absurdity of his refusal, and he attempts to sustain it by a reason which has no foundation in fact. He ought to know that the Government is pledged to give its black soldiers the same protection that it gives to its white ones, and, moreover, that it has the power to enforce that protection.

The secret of this opposition to the employment of black soldiers, is the knowledge that unless the enlistment be speedily checked, a very large proportion of the able-bodied laborers in the rebel States, who are now raising breadstuffs for the rebels, will be in the ranks of the National Army, eager to fire at the head of every traitor who may cross their path. Which is better: to allow the slaves to feed our enemies, or put bayonets in their hands and tell them to prick the followers of Isham G. Harris and Jeff. Davis in the stomach? "The negro where he is," is, in nine cases out of ten, our adversary by compulsion. The negro where he might be, would make the Southern rebellion tumble to pieces in twelve months.

The New Orleans Era of the 2nd says, an immense number of wagons, about 600, filled with negroes, numbering 6,000, with 3,000 mules and horses, and 1,600 head of cattle have arrived from the Teche plantations. Rather a large stampede. In the year 1850, 1,011 slaves escaped; in 1860, 803 slaves escaped; and in the blessed year of our Lord 1863, and the third year of the memorable war for the protection of Southern Rights, waged by the pro-slavery negro-worshippers, *six thousand slaves*, "American citizens of African descent," came marching in *en masse* in one day, from one district of Louisiana. The slaveocracy are getting their rights a little faster and sooner than they expected, but not any sooner than eternal justice demands.

It appears, from a letter written by the Confederate Admiral Buchanan to the Richmond Examiner, that that officer, since leaving the U. S. service, has made an effort to get back into his old position.

Extra-Billy Smith's majority for Governor of Virginia, so far as heard from, is 1,916.

## Southern Rights.

**GREAT SALT MINE.**—It appears from scientific investigation that the salt deposit at New Iberia, Louisiana, is of the most extensive and wonderful description. For vastness and purity it is unequalled on the globe. One account says: "Imagine, if you can, the granite quarry of Vermont, to be solid deposits of pure rock salt, clean and transparent as so much clear white ice, in one solid, inexhaustible mass underlying the earth, and you then acquire an imperfect idea of the vastness of this salt formation."—*Washington Chronicle.*

If the above statement be correct, and we suppose it is, it suggests a powerful argument against the system of slavery, and a striking illustration of the lack of thrift and enterprise, where that pernicious institution spreads its lethargic influence. Probably not one Southerner in a thousand ever heard of the New Iberia Salt Mine. It is a vast mass of raw material, lying idle and useless for so much clear white ice, in one solid, inexhaustible mass underlying the earth, and you then acquire an imperfect idea of the vastness of this salt formation.

Now, let free labor obtain possession of it, and thousands of families will soon begin to make an honest and comfortable living by working it for the benefit of the country, and the Salt Mines of New Iberia will speedily rival those of Poland.

And here let us declare that we are enthusiastically in favor of *Southern Rights*. The phrase is an excellent one, although misused most wretchedly. We long, and pray, and labor, and hope, for the prosperity and happiness of the rich and beautiful South, and we sincerely desire the welfare of all her interests and institutions—except the "peculiar institution," whose peculiarity consists in the fact that it has blighted all other institutions and got us into fearful trouble and calamity. We want the South to enjoy her rights, except the right of robbing and tyrannizing over others, which is really no right. We want to see her magnificent natural wealth, hitherto almost untouched, fully developed by the influx of an intelligent, industrious white population. We are no "negro-worshippers," as the pro-slavery men are, and would not exchange one moral, industrious, intelligent white family, for half a dozen black ones. We feel indignant and humiliated to think that we have hitherto pursued a policy which has fenced out by a Chinese wall, as it were, the best white people on the globe. Now, one of the cardinal rights of a country, is to get the best class of citizens she can; for a country without citizens is nothing. Paradoxical, itself, unpardonable, is a desert; its golden fruits grow, and its bright plumaged birds sing, for nothing, while its fragrant flowers

"Waste their sweetness on the desert air."

A State divided into a few overgrown plantations, cultivated by slaves, may be a vast sugar, or cotton, or rice farm, but it is not a State; it is a mere constituent of a State, and the first right of the South is to have a free white population, who can use their tongues and pens in disavowing all the interests of the State without fear of being lynched by a Vigilance Committee. There are many other precious "rights" which we sorely need. Free schools in every precinct and district; Churches, Academies and Lyceums; mills, factories and work-shops; diversity of labor; newspapers and railroads, and a healthy public sentiment, which will make it disgraceful for a man of sound mind and sound body to live without work, and be a laborer and sponger on the community. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in a speech, once thanked God that there was not a free school or a newspaper in Virginia. If we live to see the South get her true "rights," we will thank God that these and other "rights" now unknown to the great majority of the people of the South, are accessible to the humblest and poorest children of the State. Yes, we want the South to have her "rights." God knows that she needs them sorely. Demagogues of the pro-slavery school have tyrannized over her for many years, and robbed her of nearly all that ennobles, strengthens and adorns a people. Now is an auspicious hour. The minds of our people are at last aroused; they are investigating freely and courageously, and we hope not without reason for a favorable result.

The New York Herald, some weeks ago, ridiculed Horace Greely merely because he said in his letter to the President that 900,000 African soldiers were waiting permission to fight against the rebels. Greely now refers to the Herald to the letter of its own correspondent at Port Hudson, an evidence that the 900,000 are coming. He says:

"This Herald man says that 'the flower of the British army,' at the celebrated storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, 'never moved with firmer step or more solid column' than did this second division of Gen. Banks' army to the assault on Port Hudson, with a negro regiment at the post of honor!"

Nobly done, Second Regiment of Louisiana Native Guard! though you failed to carry the rebel works against overwhelming numbers, you did not charge and fight and fall in vain! That heap of six hundred corpses, lying there dark and grim and silent before and within the rebel works, is a better proclamation of freedom than even President Lincoln's. Thus passes one regiment of blacks to death and everlasting fame; but a hundred more are this day mustering to replace it. These will be in the field by September, and twice as many forming behind them. Forward!

COLUMBUS, June 8.—There seems to be a real desire among those who style themselves Democrats to nominate Gen. McClellan as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. They were to-day anxiously expecting a response to a message sent the General on Friday last. Vallandighamers are very indignant about it.

## Harited Rebuke.

We find in the Detroit Tribune, the following notice of an accomplished Michigan officer, who has been stationed at Benbowood for some months. Major F. has always been a decided Democrat hitherto.

Major T. G. Fitzgibbon, of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, who made a dying visit to his home on Wednesday, was bitterly severe on the stay-at-home young men and the Copperheads. Surrounded by an immense throng of citizens, opposite the Post Office, he eloquently and valiantly rebuked his old party friends for their base treachery towards his comrades in arms, whose bony fingers, he said, raising from the coffin-lid, would rise in judgment against them.

"Democrats, when I knew you," said the Major, "the manufacturers of your country have made you Tories. You induced us to volunteer, and while we are maintaining the honor, glory and freedom of our country, you get the men who abuse us. In the name and for the sake of my dead comrades of the army of the West, I curse your treachery and your cowardice!"

Pointing to some young men who stood before him, he said: "You are ungrateful children—you are cowards! Witnessing the bleeding agonies of your mother land, you refuse to help her. You lounge around saloons and street corners abusing the government, and criticizing the conduct of brave men in the field and learnedly discuss treason. You should be drummed out of society; the smiles of women should scorn you, and contempt should mark your footsteps. You are waiting to see if some poor man with a family will be drafted in your place, that you may be a shame and a disgrace to the land that gave you a home or birth."

The Major came home to be present at the obsequies of his oldest child, and although naturally feeling much bereaved at the loss of a member of his family, he returns at the expiration of his furlough. Many will regret his sudden departure, but he goes where duty calls—to meet the enemies of his country. He leaves the city this morning, and we believe takes a few recruits with him.

While the train was stopping at a Station near Columbus, Ohio, one of Medary and Vallandigham's disciples, called General Rosecrans, "a d-d abolitionist," to which Major F. replied by slapping the fellow over in his seat, amid the shouts of the passengers.

**Card from Col. Cooper, of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, Relative to the Fight at Franklin.**  
No. 26 CHERRY STREET,  
NASHVILLE, 11TH OF JUNE, 1863.  
Editor of the Nashville Union:

Noticing in your paper of this morning a letter dated "Trine, Tenn., June 7, '63," which is derogatory to the conduct of the Kentucky cavalry in the affair at Franklin, on last Thursday, and moreover is peculiarly malicious in regard to my conduct on that occasion, I requested the name of the author who disfigures his name and hides his cowardice under the initials "A. N." You informed me that his name was "A. E. Gordon, Adjutant 2d Michigan Cavalry."

I shall not condescend to answer his statements in regard to the conduct of my regiment, or the accident which so seriously injured me. That, I leave to the official reports of the regimental and brigade commanders.

As for the letter, I will say, and I am personally responsible in any way, and at any time,—that he has wilfully and maliciously lied in every statement he makes. Under other circumstances, (for I am still confined to my bed from injuries received on the 4th of this month,) I would answer his cowardly letter with a horse-whip, instead of the pen.

Very Respectfully,  
WICKLIFFE COOPER,  
Colonel 4th Ky. Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, June 11, 1863.

To Trine Correspondent, "A. N.":  
Sir—You state in your sketch of "the stirring events" in and about Franklin, that "Gen. Forrest with his rebel troops held the village of Franklin during a portion of the 4th inst. While there, they stole a large quantity of dry goods, whether with or without the connivance of the owner, is a matter of variable opinion."

Now, sir, I was joint owner in the great part of the "dry goods" taken by that traitor band on that occasion, and I know that your insinuation of connivance is unjust, so far as I am concerned. You will, therefore, please furnish the public with any evidence that you may have of the "connivance of the owner," or owners, of that atrocious act, or your imputation must fall.

It is known that the owners of those "dry goods" moved them from Franklin to Nashville in September last, and that they have incurred heavy expense to keep them inside of the Federal lines, and that then the stock was larger than it is at present, and that since that, Mr. Sinclair my partner in the goods, has been arrested and held as a prisoner by the rebels on account of his loyalty to the Union.

Now, sir, I do not suppose that you know or care anything about us, but we do care something about our loyalty, and therefore call on you to show up.

A. W. MOSE.

For the Nashville Union.  
The Nashville Vigilance Committee.

Editor Nashville Union:  
Will you re-publish the names of the Vigilance Committee? They are likely to be forgotten by some of us who did not have the misfortune to be their victims.

We have already published the names twice, we believe, and cannot immediately refer to the list, but will take care to refresh the minds of the public before long. It is often well to refer to old documents.

## A Fence and McClellan Meeting.

At Fernando Wood's peace meeting of New York ruffians held a few days ago, the leading speakers were Tharion, of Alabama, George Francis Train and Fernando Wood. The crowd gave groans and hisses for President Lincoln and his administration, and cheered for the Emancipation Proclamation, prolonged and hearty cheers for peace, groans for military courts-martial of citizens, and cheers for the proposition for a Convention to take preliminary steps to secure peace. The groans and hisses for the President, and the cheers for Vallandigham and peace, were especially vigorous.

One Judge McCann said:  
At the end of two years of bloody war, we are burdened with a fearful debt. We see our best General forced from the field, not for incapacity, but because Gen. McClellan, like a majority of the people, differed widely in his political views with the Administration. In a good cause—in the cause of right and justice, or against a foreign foe—our armies are invincible. But on the side of Abolition fanaticism, on the ground of aggression to the South, and confiscating their chattels, we cannot succeed. The South was the great basis of our power and wealth, and if she falls, she will fall like the strong man of old, carrying with her the pillars of our institutions. A set of bad men, sectional politicians, have obtained power without the voice of the majority; they have stormed the ramparts of our Constitution, and are busy dismantling its fortifications. The citadel of our liberties is overthrown, the strong Malakoff is nearly untenable, and nothing remains for us but to throw ourselves nobly in the breach, regain our lost intrenchments, or perish in the attempt. I know I speak excitedly, but our country is on the verge of ruin—I am not pleading the cause of an individual, but the rights of a great and grievously wronged people. The struggles of the Southern people, contending for their rights against Northern fanaticism, is the struggle of a great and powerful people.

**Meeting of the Edgefield Union Club.**  
The 10th Illinois Volunteers.  
EDGEFIELD, June 8, 1863.  
At a meeting recently held by the Edgefield Union Club, the following resolutions expressive of their sentiments towards the 10th Illinois regiment in infancy were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. When the minds of the Union citizens were much troubled in September last, and it became a question of great importance to us to know if the city was to be abandoned or not, we bailed with pleasure the advent of the 10th Illinois regiment.

Resolved, 2. That their behavior while among us, has been such as to command universal praise, alike from friend and foe. With such friends and soldiers as have pleased the commanders to place in our midst, we feel safe. They have proved themselves true under every form of hardships.

Resolved, 3. That we look upon them as gentlemen and soldiers enlisted in the great and holy cause of establishing freedom and liberty once more all over this continent, perish what will, the Union must stand.

Resolved, 4. That, in as much as they have been stationed here for the last nine months, their departure would be felt as a loss by the Union people of Edgefield, and the citizens generally; we therefore hope their stay may be lengthened until the close of this unhappy rebellion.

Resolved, 5. That we return our sincere thanks to them for the faithful performance of their duty, particularly for the entertainment given to John Morgan's overwhelming force last year. We hope the lesson be learned will be a lasting one, and we have no fears of him in this neighborhood as long as the 10th regiment remains.

Resolved, 6. That to Col. Cahill and his polite and gentlemanly officers, we return our sincere thanks for the manner in which they have conducted their business as military commanders of this post, and that the Club offers their hearty co-operation, hoping they may go on with their noble regiment to the utter confusion of treason and traitors.

The Richmond Dispatch says:  
Persons from New Orleans represent the condition of the city as very gloomy and depressing. It is impossible to estimate the number of old residents who have abandoned the place under the recent order. They were leaving in all directions. Many of them have gone to the Havana. There was no business. The town seemed to be occupied by none but negro soldiers. Banks has concluded to garrison New Orleans with 10,000 negro troops. Banks' tyranny threatens to be more than Butler's.

About six thousand men, women and children have lately been expelled from New Orleans. Such a scene of wholesale exile has not been witnessed in modern times. It carries back the world to barbarous ages, and exhibits the Yankee nation in the light of one of the most cruel, unrelenting and brutal of the races of men that have flourished in any age.

The Dispatch has a long editorial on the "Duration of the War," and says that ninety-nine out of every hundred of Southern people are making up their minds to accept, with fortitude and resignation, war as their natural condition for the remainder of their earthly existence.

A few days ago the telegraph astonished everybody by saying that gold commanded only 100 per cent. premium in Richmond. The last Richmond Examiner says:

On account of the scarcity of the precious metals, and the demand for exchange or its equivalent, the brokers have again raised the premium for gold. It is now held firmly at \$6 premium, selling rate. The brokers offer \$5.50 premium, or \$13 in currency for \$2 in gold—a fact which illustrates the scarcity of coin and not the depreciation of our paper money. Silver is fifty cents below the rate for gold.

The little town of Polo, Opie county, Illinois, containing only about 1,000 inhabitants, sent to the Commission yesterday \$400 50 for the relief of the Vicksburg wounded. Nor was that all. The chairman of the Commission on Contributions authorized the Commission to draw on them in ten days for as much more.

Well done for Polo!

## New Advertisements.

GENERAL RAILROAD

AND

RAILROAD OMNIBUS

OFFICE.

No. 25

NORTH CHERRY STREET,

Fourth Door From Union.

All persons who design leaving the city by Railroad can purchase through Tickets to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Niagara Falls, Washington City, and all principal cities North, East and West, by the shortest and most reliable routes, also, through Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, and all principal cities in Canada.

Discharged Soldiers can be furnished with through Tickets at Government rates.

Tickets can be had to all way Stations in Louisville and Nashville, Tennessee and Alabama and Nashville and Chattanooga, Florida. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M., daily (Sundays, excepted) and on Sunday from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock, morning and evening.

**Trains Leave as Follows:**

Louisville and Nashville, 7 o'clock, A. M.

Tennessee and Alabama, 8 o'clock, A. M.

Nashville and Chattanooga, 7:30, P. M.

Omni-buses leave all the principal Hotels 30 minutes before the above mentioned times.

Omni-buses will call by all private residences or hotels in the city, by giving notice the day previous to leaving.

For further particulars call at the office.

W. W. CRAIG,

General Railroad Agent.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, June 12, 1863.—17.

**PUBLIC SALE**

Of Government Stock.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Government Horse Park, foot of Summer street,

100 Horses condemned.

1 Mare and Mule colts.

1 Mare and Horse colt.

The large portion of the above lot are Brood Mares.

Terms, cash. Property to be removed the same day at the owner's risk. Sale to commence on

Wednesday, June 17, at 12 M.,

and to continue daily until all are disposed of.

CHARLES H. IRWIN,

Auctioneer, Quartermaster's Office, Nashville, June 12th, 1863.

**NOTICE.**

THE PARTIES TO THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

filed with the Board of Claims, at the Capitol, are hereby notified that the Doct will be taken up for investigation as follows, and they are requested to be present with their witnesses.

Claimants failing to appear with their witnesses as notified will find their claims laid over to the last of the Doct.

Friday, June 12th.

No. 200 W. B. Smith.

No. 201 Thos. C. Martin.

No. 202 M. Childers.

No. 203 Thos. Lee.

No. 204 E. J. Thompson.

No. 205 H. C. Wessel.

Saturday, June 13th.

No. 206 A. H. Hicks.

No. 207 Andrew Milam.

No. 208 W. L. Jones.

No. 209 G. W. Freeland.

No. 210 Louis Leake.

No. 211 Margaret Yarbrough.

No. 212 James Johnson.

No. 213 John O'Neil.

Sunday, June 14th, 1863.

No. 214 Samuel Watkins.

No. 215 Trustees of Capt. Chaplet.

No. 216 J. M. Meier.

No. 217 J. Smith.

No. 218 T. B. Wain.

No. 219 James Rogers.

No. 220 Pleasant Maynor.

No. 221 Joseph Love.

No. 222 W. W. May & Ann Ewing.

No. 223 F. A. Amant.

No. 224 H. C. Drake.

Tuesday, June 16th.

No. 225 Estate of Andrew Cantman, deceased.

No. 226 Daniel Gillette.

No. 227 W. L. Jones.

No. 228 James L. Powell.

No. 229 H. R. Kirby.

No. 230 J. C. Wain.

No. 231 Andrew Newman.

No. 232 James D. Webb.

No. 233 David H. Hays.

No. 234 James Thompson.

No. 235 H. R. Kirby, dec'd.

No. 236 H. C. Drake.

Wednesday, June 17th.

No. 237 Samuel Burch.

No. 238 Michael O'neill.

No. 239 J. C. Wain.

No. 240 H. R. Kirby, colored.

No. 241 Martin Cain.

No. 242 W. S. Allen.

No. 243 Andrew Harrison.

## Amusements.

THEATRE.

R. B. DUFFIELD, Manager.